



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,380	06/09/2006	Wilhelmus Joseph Rosendaal	US030504	3878
24737 7590 10/15/2008 PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS P.O. BOX 3001 BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510				
EXAMINER				
HOWARD, RYAN D				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2851				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/15/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/582,380

Applicant(s)ROSENDAAL, WILHELMUS
JOSEPH**Examiner**

RYAN HOWARD

Art Unit

2851

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/9/06.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 June 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/09/2006
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 3, 5-6, 10, 12, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Kawashima et al. (US Patent 6,592,228 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Kawashima teaches a light source producing light (8; figure 5); a light modulator adapted to generate an image from the light produced by the light source (10; figure 5); a projection lens system adapted to project the image onto an image projection surface (17; figure 5); a memory for storing first data representing a first display size for the projected image on the image projection surface and a second data representing a second display size for the projected image on the image projection surface (6; figure 5); and a controller adapted to retrieve one of the first and second data from the memory (5; figure 5) and, in response thereto, to control the projection lens system to cause the projected image to have a corresponding one of the first and second display sizes on the image projection surface (column 12, lines 55-61).

Regarding claim 3, Kawashima teaches a user input adapted to receive a size selection indication from a user (column 11, lines 28-32), and wherein the controller (5; figure 5) selects one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the size selection indication from the user (column 11, line 50 - column 12, line 3).

Regarding claim 5, Kawashima teaches the ratio of a diagonal dimension of the first display size to a diagonal dimension of the second display size is at least 3:1 (figure 10). The left hand column of figure 10 has display sizes from 50 to 500 inches providing a ratio of display sizes of 10:1.

Regarding claim 6, Kawashima teaches the projection display system includes a zoom lens adapted to change the size of the projected image in response to the controller (column 12 line 62 - column 13 line 6).

Regarding claim 17, Kawashima teaches a means for selectively moving at least one lens into or out of an optical path of the image received from the light modulator in response to the controller (column 12 lines 32-36).

Regarding claim 10, Kawashima teaches generating an image (10; figure 5); selectively retrieving from memory (6; figure 5) either first data, representing a first display size on an image projection surface or second data, representing a second display size on the image projection surface (figure 10); in response to the retrieved data, projecting the image onto the image projection surface at a corresponding one of the first and second display sizes (30, figure 5; column 12, lines 55-61; 30).

Regarding claim 12, Kawashima teaches receiving a size selection indication from a user (column 11, lines 28-32); and selecting one of the first and the second

display sizes in response to the size selection indication from the user (column 11, line 50 - column 12, line 3).

Regarding claim 14, Kawashima teaches a ratio of a diagonal dimension of the first display size to a diagonal dimension of the second display size is at least 3:1 (figure 10). The left hand column of figure 10 has display sizes from 50 to 500 inches providing a ratio of display sizes of 10:1.

Regarding claim 15, Kawashima teaches projecting the image onto the image projection surface at a corresponding one of the first and second display sizes comprises adjusting a magnification of a zoom lens (column 12 line 62 - column 13 line 6).

Regarding claim 16, Kawashima teaches selectively moving at least one lens into or out of an optical path of the projected image (column 12 lines 32-36).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2, 11, and 17-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawashima et al. (US Patent 6,592,228 B1) in view of Ebisu (JP 08023501 A).

Regarding claim 2, Kawashima does not teach a sensor adapted to detect an ambient light level present in an area where the projection display system is located, and wherein the controller selects one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the detected ambient light levels. Ebisu teaches a sensor adapted to detect an ambient light level present in an area where the projection display system is located, and wherein the controller selects one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the detected ambient light levels (Ebisu: abstract; constitution). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projection system of Kawashima with the sensor of Ebisu because the sensor of Ebisu can maintain the white picture with varying environmental lighting schemes (Ebisu: abstract; purpose).

Regarding claim 11, Kawashima does not teach detecting an ambient light level present in an area where the projection display system is located; and selecting one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the detected ambient light level. Ebisu teaches detecting an ambient light level present in an area where the projection display system is located (Ebisu: 7; figure 1); and selecting one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the detected ambient light level (Ebisu: abstract; constitution). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projection system of Kawashima with the sensor of Ebisu because the sensor of Ebisu can maintain the white picture with varying environmental lighting schemes (Ebisu: abstract; purpose).

Regarding claim 17, Kawashima teaches a light source for producing light (8; figure 5); a means for generating an image from the light produced by the light source (10; figure 5); projection means for projecting the image onto an image projection surface (17; figure 5); and a controller adapted to control the projection means to change a size of a projected image on the image projection surface (column 12, lines 5). Kawashima does not teach a means for detecting an ambient light level present in an area where the projection display system is located; and controlling the projection means in response to the detected ambient light level. Ebisu teaches a means for detecting an ambient light level present in an area where the projection display system is located (Ebisu: 7; figure 1); and controlling the projection means in response to the detected ambient light level (Ebisu: abstract; constitution). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projection system of Kawashima with the sensor of Ebisu because the sensor of Ebisu can maintain the white picture with varying environmental lighting schemes (Ebisu: abstract; purpose).

Regarding claim 18, Kawashima further teaches the control means is also adapted to select a size of a projected image in response to size selection input signal from a user, regardless of the detected ambient level (column 11, lines 28-32; column 11, line 50 - column 12 line 3).

Regarding claim 19, Kawashima further teaches the projection means is adapted to project the image at the first and second display sizes wherein a ratio of a diagonal dimension of the first display size to a diagonal dimension of the second display size is

at least 3:1 (figure 10). The left hand column of figure 10 has display sizes from 50 to 500 inches providing a ratio of display sizes of 10:1.

Regarding claim 20, Kawashima further teaches the projection means includes a zoom lens adapted to change the size of the projected image in response to the control means (column 12 line 62 - column 13 line 6).

Regarding claim 21, Kawashima further teaches a means for selectively moving at least one lens into or out of an optical path of the projected image (column 12 lines 32-36).

Regarding claim 22, Kawashima further teaches the means for generating an image includes one of a liquid crystal device (column 7 lines 56-61) or a digital micromirror device (column 22 lines 35-41).

5. Claims 4, 9, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawashima in view of Dewald (US Patent 6,317,171 B1).

Regarding claim 4, Kawashima does not teach the controller controls the projection lens system to cause the projected image to have one of the first and the second display sizes on the image projection surface in response to one selected from a group consisting of: a source format of the image; a type of source device providing the image to the projection display system; and a program type for the image. Dewald teaches the controller controls the projection lens system to cause the projected image to have one of the first and the second display sizes on the image projection surface in response to one selected from a group consisting of: a source format of the image (Dewald: column 5 lines 9-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projector system of Kawashima with the format detection and compensation system of Dewald because the format detection and compensation system of Dewald can use the same light modulator to display all formats without loss of picture size or light efficiency (Dewald: column 2 lines 38-41).

Regarding claim 9, Kawashima does not teach the first data or second data representing the display size is selected by the controller analyzing electronic data input to be displayed. Dewald teaches the first data or second data representing the display size is selected by the controller analyzing electronic data input to be displayed (Dewald: column 5 lines 9-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projector system of Kawashima with the format detection and compensation system of Dewald because the format detection and compensation system of Dewald can use the same light modulator to display all formats without loss of picture size or light efficiency (Dewald: column 2 lines 38-41).

Regarding claim 13, Kawashima does not teach determining one of a source format of the image; a type of source device providing the image to the projection display system; and a program type for the image; and selecting one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the determined one of the source format, the type of source device, and the program type. Dewald teaches determining one of a source format of the image (Dewald: column 5 lines 9-15; and selecting one of the first and the second display sizes in response to the determined one of the source format (Dewald:

column 5 lines 9-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projector system of Kawashima with the format detection and compensation system of Dewald because the format detection and compensation system of Dewald can use the same light modulator to display all formats without loss of picture size or light efficiency (Dewald: column 2 lines 38-41).

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawashima in view of Roddy et al. (US 2003/0214633 A1).

Regarding claim 8, Kawashima does not teach the projection lens system includes a scanning laser beam. Roddy teaches a scanning laser beam system (Roddy: paragraph 0083). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the projector system of Kawashima with the laser scanning system of Roddy because the laser scanning system of Roddy provides a high brightness level with highly saturated color needed for large-scale projection environments (paragraph 0085).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Dewald (US 6,587,159 B1) teaches a means for exchanging lens elements in the projector lens system. Miyashita (US Re. 36,060) teaches a projector with auto-focus/zoom features. Eguchi (US Patent 6,886,946 B2) teaches projector with focus and zoom control.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RYAN HOWARD whose telephone number is (571)270-5358. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30-5:00, First Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diane Lee can be reached on (571)272-2399. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/William C. Dowling/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2851

/Ryan Howard/
Examiner, Art Unit 2851
09/30/2008